

1, 25 (1995) J、米国特許第4, 902, 083号等に記載されている。特に米国特許第4, 902, 083号等に記載されているHMDは小型化を図ったもので軽量である。しかし、たいていの従来のHMDは2kg程度の重量を有し、携帯用としては都合が悪い。

【0005】図20(a)～(c)は1995年7月の「3次元画像コンソシアレンス」で発表されたHMDを示す。図20(a)のHMDは、第1および第2の反射面113, 114を有する自由曲面プリズム112の頂面に液晶パネル101を貼付したものであり、液晶パネル101に表示された画像は第1および第2の反射面113, 114を反射して図111に入射する。図20(b)に示すように、自由曲面プリズム112の第2の反射面114をハーフミラーにすると、シースルーになって表示画像と外界を同時に視認することができると、しかし、光束116は上方を向いてしまう。図20(c)はこの不都合を解消したHMDを示しており、図20(a), (b)に示した自由曲面プリズム112に第2の自由曲面プリズム117を組み合わせている。光束118a, 118bによって示されるように、シースルーのHMDを実現することができ、軽量化および小型化が可能になり、例えば、眼鏡の上から装着することもできる。

【0006】発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、従来のHMDによると、何れも眼より離れた位置に画像表示面があるため、ある程度大きさの入射角が必要になり、そのために、小型化に障害が生じており、異物の装着感を低減することができない。

【0007】従って、本発明の目的は装着感を全く与えない程度に小型化されたメガネディスプレイを提供することにある。

【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記の目的を実現するため、メガネレンズ、メガネフレーム等のメガネの所定の部分に設けられ、メガネレンズに向かって表示画像を投射する画像表示手段と、前記メガネレンズを通して前記表示画像と外界を同時に視認するシースルー手段を備えたことを特徴とするメガネディスプレイを提供する。

【0009】

【課題を実施する形態】図1は本発明の第1の実施の形態におけるメガネディスプレイを示し、パッド8を有するメガネフレーム7にメガネガラス57aが嵌められており、メガネガラス57aには画像情報源としての液晶パネル59と、液晶パネル59に表示された画像を受け、メガネを装着する人間にその画像を視認させるシースルー手段としてのホログラム58が設けられている。液晶パネル59は背面よりバックライトによって照射されているが、図示省略する。画像情報源としては他にE

ディスプレイ、ガラスディスプレイまたはマイクロ

ンソ技術によって作製されたマイクロ可動カラーを用いたディスプレイが考えられる。また、レーザをAO偏光器によってビームを偏向させたレーザディスプレイなどがある。また、ホログラム58と外界の間に、図示されていないが、エレクトロクロミックを示す WO_3 、 Al_2O_3 、 CrO_3 、 Ta_2O_5 、 ZrO_2 等が液晶体薄膜、あるいは固体電解質状態で設けられており、この膜が透明電極（図示せず）でサンドイッチされている。このエレクトロクロミック素子は電圧を印加することにより透明から色を持つようになる。液晶パネル59とホログラム58はメガネガラス57bにも設けられているが、図示上省略されている。また、メガネフレーム7の適切な位置に聴覚者の音声を入力し、また、録音された音声を出力する音声入出力装置が設けられている。

【0010】図2は図1に示したメガネディスプレイを詳細に示しており、液晶パネル59からの表示画像の光束はX軸から $\theta_0 = 13$ 度（2軸から103度）に進んだ後、ホログラム58でX軸方向に曲げられ、眼に入射されるが、この時、Z方向の所定の位置に表示画像の虚像を結像することができると、前述のように、メガネレンズ57a内の液晶パネル59の中心部からホログラム58の中心部までの方向とX軸とのなす角度 θ_0 は13度と決定する。図示するように、1, +1, =25mmとすると、液晶パネル59の中心とX軸との距離1は5.8mmとなる。図中の数値関係より、 θ_1 、 θ_2 はそれぞれ10.9度、16.2度となる。これより、開口角 α は5.3度となる。液晶パネル59の中心からホログラム58の中心までの距離は25.7mm、液晶パネル59の大きさとは約9度となる。従って、ホログラム58がレンズ機能を持つ場合、近視光線の取り扱いはできる。

【0011】図3はホログラム58の作製方法を示し、写真乾板26上に収束波と発散波を用いた形成する。レーザ15から出射されたビームはミラー16で折り曲げられた後、ハーフミラー17で2つのビームに分けられる。1つのビーム18はミラー19で折り曲げられたあと、拡大レンズ20で発散波に変換される。ホログラムの開口の大きさをビーム径が拡大された後、コリメータレンズ21を通して平面波に変換される。ビーム18はZ軸上を進み、乾板26の直前でレンズ22によって、収束波に変換される。収束波の焦点距離は5mmとする。また、もう一方のビーム23はミラー24で折り曲げられた後、X軸から13度方向に進むようになり、そして、ビーム23はレンズ25を通して発散波に変換される。発散波の焦点距離は25mmとする。そして、ビーム18とビーム23は乾板26上で干渉縞を形成する。乾板26上に形成された干渉縞は現像工程を経る。ホログラムを記録する。このホログラムに対して発散

波の焦点距離の位置に画像情報源を置き、眼とメガネの両面もその焦点距離（収束波の焦点距離と同じ）もしくはそれ以下に設定すると、拡大鏡と同様の機能を持たせる事ができる。従って、画像情報源から出てきた光束はホログラムを通して1次回折光のみが眼の方向に向われ、Z軸方向の明視の距離（=250mm）に表示画像の虚像を見る事ができる。ここでは、収束波と発散波でホログラムを作製する方法を述べたが、平面波と発散波でも作製することができると。

【0012】図4は図3で説明したホログラムの作製方法をメガネレンズ57aに適用したものであり、メガネレンズ57aは図3の乾板26の位置に感光材料52を被覆されており、感光材料52上に図1および図2のホログラム58が形成される。

【0013】図5はホログラム58を保護するために透明な保護膜56をホログラム58およびメガネレンズ57a上に形成したものであり、この後、液晶パネル59をメガネレンズ57aに端面に密着させてからメガネフレーム7に組み込まれる。このとき、液晶パネル59とメガネレンズ57aの端面に所定の屈折率の液体を満たしても良い。このようにすれば、液晶パネル59から出射される表示画像の光束はメガネレンズ57aの端面の影響を受けずにホログラム58に到達することができると。

【0014】図6は外界の視認性とホログラム58の干渉縞の格子間隔の関係を検討するものである。

【0015】記録媒体が透明ホログラムを形成する場合、干渉縞面と直角に掛った干渉縞の間隔dと空間周波数fは

数1

$$d = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sin \left(\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_0}{2} \right)}{\lambda}} = \frac{\lambda}{1 - \cos \left(\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_0}{2} \right)}$$

となる。

【0016】また、波長が632.8nmのHe-Neレーザを用いると、図6のように屈折率を既定した場合、 $\theta_0 = 10.3^\circ$ 、 $\sin \theta_0 = 0.18$ となる。その結果、x方向の d_x は0.539μm、空間周波数は2424line/mmとなる。

【0017】以上より、人間はメガネ上の干渉縞を見分けるほどの分解能をもつていないので、外界の画像情報源を十分に視認することができる。また、ホログラム58を記録するのに必要な感光材料52の所定厚度は2500line/mm以上が望ましい。この記録時に使用される光源は高いコヒーレンス性が要求されるのでレーザ

が望ましいが、必ずしも可干渉光である必要はなく、単色性の高い光源、例えば、水銀ランプ、キセノンランプなどの光源を用いてもよい。また、使用されるホログラムを記録する感光材料として超導誘電体がある。その他、マイクロメートルスケール、フォトレジスト材料、フォトバインダー、エレクトロクロミック材料、フォトクロミック材料、サーモトロピック材料、電気光学材料、非晶質半導体、フォトリソグラフィ材料、等を用いることができる。また、ホログラムの記録は静的でなく動的であってもよい。すなわち、電気光学効果によって、あらかじめCGH（コンピュータで作製したホログラム干渉縞）をもとに作成された電圧パルスによって電圧を印加することにより、屈折率/光学特性を形成してもよい。

【0018】以上シースルー機能のメガネディスプレイの場合について述べた。一方、このメガネディスプレイで外界を観察する場合について述べる。電圧を切ると液晶パネル59からの特定波長による表示画像の出射は停止する。このため、液晶パネル59のスクリーニングに着色しているも、出射光はO次回折の方向を向くため、眼では外界の情報のみを認識することになる。

【0019】この反対に、表示画像のみを見る場合、ホログラム58と外界の間に設けられているエレクトロクロミックの間にサンドイッチした透明電極で電圧を印加することにより、その膜を黒などの濃い色に着色する。駆動電圧は3Vであり、電圧はメガネに内蔵される。

【0020】次に、発明者が本発明を完成させるまでに行った検討およびその結果を詳細に説明する。

【0021】図7は、人間が15インチのワイドスクリーンディスプレイを通して見ている状態を示している。例えば、解像度は1024×1280spotとすると、縦横の比（x、y）は4：5である。人間の瞳2からディスプレイ1までの距離dは60cmとすると、人間の瞳孔径は2～8mmである。ディスプレイ1のサイズを15インチ（対角37.5cm）とすると、縦は23.4cm、横は26.3cmとなる。人間の瞳孔径を5mmと仮定すると、xの方向の画面角は約23度で、y方向の画面角は約27度である。

【0022】図8は図7の画面中心4Aとメガネ57aとの関係を示す。図8の画面中心4Aと瞳2との距離d1は10～20mmの範囲内に存在する。人間がメガネを付けている時、人間の瞳2からメガネレンズ57aまでの距離d2は6～22mmの範囲内に存在する。従って、 $d_3 = d_1 + d_2 = 18 \sim 42$ mmとなる。このとき、人間の瞳2からメガネレンズ57aまでの距離d3は約15mmと仮定する。人間がワイドスクリーンを見るとき画面角 θ_0 が一定であると仮定すると、メガネレンズ57a上に設けられたディスプレイ1A（図

7) のサイズは縦が約11mmで、横が約12mmとなる。このように、ワークスデーションのディスプレイ1はメガネレンズ57aでは10mm角程度の領域1Aに収まってしまふ。メガネレンズ57aの領域1Aに画像情報としてのディスプレイ1が収まっている。また、表示画像を収容するための入射層2は小さくても、また、メガネを装着しても、意識せずに自然に携帯することができ。

【0023】図9は図1に対称するメガネを示す。メガネはメガネレンズ57a、57b、フレーム7、パッド8等から成り立つ。図10は図2に対称するメガネレンズ57aを示す。光軸を2軸、垂直方向をX軸とする。例えば、水平面(2軸)とメガネレンズ57aの上端までの距離1、は約20mmとする。また、同様に下部までの距離1、は約25mmとする。メガネレンズ57aの前面における曲率半径rはOstwald型を採用すると87.2mmである。これより、下部におけるX軸とメガネレンズ57aとの距離1、は3.7mmとなる。ホログラム58の開口が10mm(半径5mmの円)、ホログラム58の中心から液晶パネル59の中心までの距離1、を25mm、液晶パネル59のサイズは4mm×4mm、レンズ57aの厚さを5mmとすると、X軸と液晶パネル59の中心からホログラム58の中心の方向とのなす角度φを12.8度に設定すると、メガネレンズ57a内に、液晶パネル59を収め込むことができる。

【0024】一方、ホログラム58の中心と液晶パネル59の中心を結ぶ直線と、X軸とのなす角度を12.8度以上に設定したい時は、パッド8に液晶パネル59を組み込めたい。いずれの場合も、液晶パネル59からの光線は、ホログラム58にレンズ機能を果たした場合、0次回折光はX軸から13度の方向に進むが、1次回折光はホログラム58の手前側の影響で折れ曲がり、+Z

$$\Gamma = \frac{\tan \omega'}{\tan \omega} = \frac{y' D}{y D} = \frac{D(f' - s')}{f'(e - s')} = \frac{f'}{f' - e} - 1$$

となる。例えば、図4を参照せずに自然の状態を観察する。レンズ30から眼4迄の距離はほぼ像面焦点F'とする。眼4の屈折力は無限遠に調節されるから、D' = -∞、s' = -∞、およびD = 250mmを角倍率Γの式に代入すると、

$$\Gamma = \frac{250}{f'}$$

となる。このとき、s = -f'となるから、物体32は凸レンズ30の前面焦点F'の位置にある場合に相当する。例えば、f = 25mm (= f')とすると、角倍率

方向に進み、視座可能な-Z軸方向に視線を調節することができ。

【0025】図11は拡大鏡(ルーペ)の原理を示す。拡大鏡(ルーペ)は焦点距離fの凸レンズ30を用い、その前面焦点Fよりレンズ側にある小さな物体32の拡大正立虚像33を観4で観察する。物体面焦点Fの距離、および像面焦点F'の距離をf、f'、レンズ30から物体32および像33までの距離をs、s'、物体32および像33の高さをy、y'、レンズ30および像33から眼4までの距離をe、D' (= e - s')とする。この光学系の近軸線関係は以下の式で表される。

$$\frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'}$$
$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s}$$

さて、像33の視角をω' とすると、

$$\tan \omega' = \frac{y'}{D'} = \frac{y'}{f' - s'}$$

となる。一方、この物体32をルーペを使わずに、直接明視の距離D (= 250mm) で観察するときの視角をωとすると、

$$\tan \omega = \frac{y}{D}$$

の関係があるため、角倍率Γは

【数5】

$$\frac{f'}{f' - e} - 1$$

Γは10倍となる。この倍率は直ちに角倍率に換算しても意味がない。この10倍は明視の距離で1mmしか区別がつかないから、0.1mmまで区別が可能となったこと、すなわち、分解能が10倍になったことを意味する。また、凸レンズ30から眼4までの距離がほぼ像面焦点F'以下であっても、眼4の屈折力の調節能力により、虚像33を正確に観察することができる。

【0026】眼の認識できる空間周波数fは視度、瞳孔径などに依存する。眼を細めたり、焦点を遠くしたり、瞳孔径を大きくすると、認識できる空間周波数は大になる。光学技術ハンブツク(朝倉書店、久保田広ほか編、744ページ)によると、「眼の認識できる空間周

波数fは15本/mmのところにはピークがある。」と記述されている。また、光学(サイエンスライブラリ物理学=9、村田実徳、サイエンス社、211ページ)によると、「視度を含めたMTFは0.05本/分の付近に最大値を持つ帯域透過率のフィルター特性を示し、その遮断周波数はおよそ1本/分となっている。」と記述されている。これより計算される明視の距離(250mm)における遮断周波数fは14本/mmである。従って、人間が見分けることのできる両眼の間隔は67μmとなる。

【0027】ここで、人間が見分ける事ができる限りのピットを14spot/mmとする。角倍率は10倍であることより、ルーペによって認識できるピットは140spot/mmとなる。もし、ディスプレイがVGA規格(spotは640×480)であるならば、ディスプレイの大きさを、例えば、前述した液晶パネル59は4.6mm×3.4mmとなる。この時スロットは74μm程度となり、この程度の解像度が必要ならば、ルーペを走査させて2次元画像を表示すればよい。

【0028】図12(a)は1つの点をホログラムに記録する場合の波面の様子を示す。ホログラム58は物体により反射された光の波面と参照光36とでは平面波により反射された光の波面と参照光36とは異なる平面波(または点光源からの波)の間に生じた干渉縞を記録した写真である。物体35から出た光は同心円状の波面であり、ホログラム58面上で斜め上方から加えられた平面波の参照光36と干渉して干渉縞を作る。

【0029】図12(b)は再生を示す。ホログラム58に記録時の参照光36と同じ平面波の参照光38を照明する。光の回折される角度は記録されている干渉縞の間隔で決まる。これらの回折された光線は方向を揃えてみれば、丁度記録時の物体35に相当する位置39からあたかも光が出ているように見える。通常の被写体のように面像のある物体でも動点に分解して考えれば同様3次元的に再生される。このような結像作用を用いてホログラム58をレンズとして用いる事もできる。

【0030】図13(a)、(b)もホログラム58の作製と再生を示す。図13(a)において、物体光波面として点光源40およびの幾何学面波面40、および参照光として点41aに収束する球面波面41を用いてホログラム58を作製する。図13(b)において、物体点光源43aの近傍に物体43を置き、単色光44でこの物体43を照明すると、参照光45aの近傍にこの物体43の虚像45が形成される。この時の結像関係は幾何学像形成の中心とホログラムの中心を結ぶ同心光学系の幾何光学と同等に扱える。

【0031】図14は本発明の第2の実施の形態におけるメガネディスプレイを示す。このメガネディスプレイは、第1の実施の形態のメガネディスプレイがメガネレンズ57a、57bに液晶パネル59を取り付けられたのに対し、メガネフレーム7のバット8に液晶パネル5

9が埋め込まれている構成において相違しており、他の構成は共通している。ホログラム58および液晶パネル58は、図示しない保護膜で被覆されている。

【0032】図15はホログラム58の作製方法を示し、図15と共通するので重複する説明は省略する。ただし、メガネレンズ57aに対する感光材料5の露布面が反射面になっている。

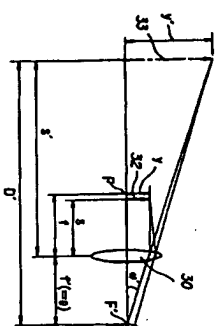
【0033】図16は本発明の第3の実施の形態におけるメガネディスプレイを示す。このメガネディスプレイはメガネレンズ57aに装着されたレーザー光源73、音響光学(AO)素子を利用した偏向ミラー75、レーザー光57aの一面を用いた反射ミラー75、レーザー光57aを受けて画像表示する蛍光スクリーン(もしくは単なるスクリーン)74、およびホログラム58より構成されている。これらの素子はもう一方のメガネレンズ(図示せず)にも同じように装着されても良い。レーザー光源73より蛍光スクリーン74までの光路長は約12cmであり、偏向器72としてTE0、を用いると、2度の偏向角が得られ、解像度数が1600本となる。偏向器72を2次元的にすると、蛍光スクリーン74は41mm×41mmのサイズとなり、解像度は1600×1600となる。

【0034】以上の構成において、レーザー光源73より画像信号に応じて変調されたレーザー光を出射すると、レーザービームは偏向器72に印加される偏置電圧に応じて発生する音響エネルギーによって偏向され、反射ミラー75によって反射されて蛍光スクリーン74を走査する。これによって蛍光スクリーン74に画像が表示される。蛍光スクリーン74の表示画像の光線はホログラム58に受光され、第1および第2の実施の形態で述べたように、メガネディスプレイを装着する人間の眼によって複製される。1つの結果によると、SVGAのワークステーションと同じ程度のSVGAは様の画像表示を得ることができる。

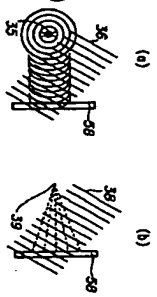
【0035】図17(a)～(c)は本発明の第4の実施の形態におけるメガネディスプレイを示す。(a)はホログラム58を内蔵した透明のプラスチック75を示し、これを(b)に示す使用中の度つきメガネレンズ57aに取り付けると、(c)に示すように、ホログラム58を有したメガネレンズ57aが得られる。これを液晶ディスプレイ等の画像情報源を有したメガネフレーム(図示せず)に取り付けると、これまで説明したようなメガネディスプレイを得ることができる。

【0036】図18は本発明の第5の実施の形態におけるメガネディスプレイを示し、図16と共通する部分には共通の引用数字を付したので重複する説明は省略するが、焦点可変レンズ82を有する構成において相違する。焦点可変レンズ82はメガネレンズ57aに電気光学(EO)効果を有する薄膜(図示せず)を形成し、その薄膜上に同心円に並んだ透明電極82aを形成して導

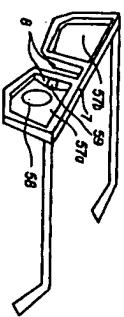
【図11】



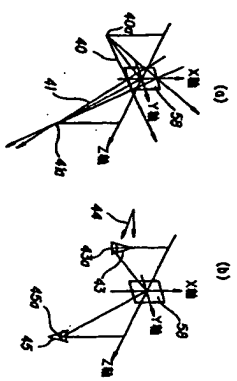
【図12】



【図14】



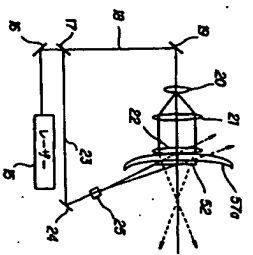
【図13】



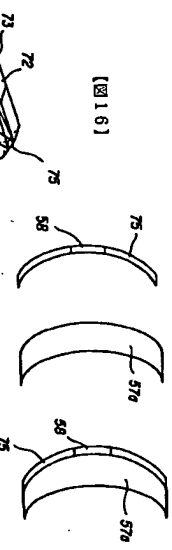
【図17】



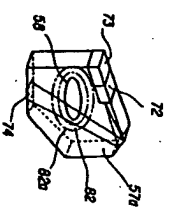
【図15】



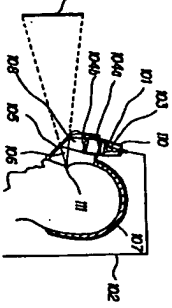
【図16】



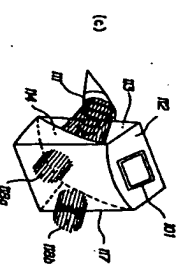
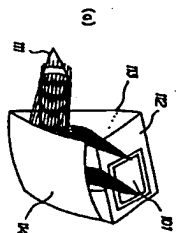
【図18】



【図19】



【図20】



**A Translation of Substantially the Whole of
Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. H9-185009
(Laid-Open on July 15, 1997)**

5 [Title of the Invention]

Glasses-type Display

[Abstract]

[Object] In conventional glasses-type displays, image display surfaces
10 are disposed at distant from observer's eyes, and therefore they require entrance
pupils having a certain size. Therefore, there is a limitation in miniaturizing the
displays and is felt by the user as uncomfortable.

[Features] On a part of a spectacle lens 57a, a liquid crystal panel 59 is
equipped, and light beams emitted from a displayed image are received by a
15 hologram 58. Owing to the hologram 58, an observer can simultaneously observe
the outside view and the displayed image, or selectively observe one of them.

[Claims]

[Claim 1] A glasses-type display comprising:
20 an image display means that is disposed in a predetermined area of glasses
such as a spectacle lens or a rim, and that outputs a displayed image toward a
predetermined region on the spectacle lens; and

an optical means that permits an observer to observe the displayed image
and outside through the predetermined region of the spectacle lens.

25 [Claim 2] A glasses-type display comprising:
an image display means that is disposed in a predetermined area of glasses
such as a spectacle lens or a rim, and that outputs a displayed image toward a
predetermined region on the spectacle lens;

an optical means that permits an observer to observe the displayed image
30 and outside through the predetermined region of the spectacle lens; and

a control means, while controlling the optical means, that selects one from

three following functions, a see-through function for observing the outside and the displayed image simultaneously, a glasses function for observing only the outside, and a display function for observing only the displayed image.

[Claim 3] A glasses-type display comprising:

5 an image display means that is disposed in a predetermined area of glasses such as a spectacle lens or a rim, and that outputs a displayed image toward a predetermined region on the spectacle lens;

an optical means that permits an observer to observe the displayed image and outside through the predetermined region of the spectacle lens; and

10 an audio means that is disposed in a predetermined area of the spectacle lens, the rim, or the like, and that outputs internal sound and inputs external sound.

[Claim 4] A glasses-type display as claimed in claims 1, 2, or 3,

wherein the image display means is realized as a liquid crystal display, an EL display, a plasma display, or a display using a micro-variable mirror made by a micromachining method.

[Claim 5] A glasses-type display as claimed in claims 1, 2, or 3,

wherein the image display means and the optical means are coated with a protective coat.

[Claim 6] A glasses-type display as claimed in claims 1, 2, or 3,

20 wherein one of the control means is realized as an electrochromic element that permits or prohibits observation of outside.

[Claim 7] A glasses-type display as claimed in claims 1, 2, or 3,

wherein one of the control means is realized as an electro-optic element that permits or prohibits display of images.

25 [Claim 8] A glasses-type display as claimed in claims 1, 2, or 3,

wherein the image display means is realized as a light source such as a laser or an LED that emits light modulated by an image signal, a deflecting means that performs deflective scanning of the light, and a screen that displays images by receiving the light underwent deflective scanning.

30 [Claim 9] A glasses-type display as claimed in claims 1, 2, or 3,

wherein the image display means is realized as a light source formed as a two-dimensional array of lasers or LEDs that two-dimensionally emits light modulated by an image signal.

[Claim 10] A glasses-type display as claimed in claims 1, 2, or 3,
5 wherein the spectacle lens is coated with an antireflection coat for preventing reflection of external light.

[Claim 11] A glasses-type display as claimed in claims 1, 2, or 3,
wherein the spectacle lens is coated with a variable-focal coat based on electro-optical effect.

10 [Claim 12] A glasses-type display as claimed in claim 4,
wherein the hologram is formed of a material selected from a silver photographic dry plate, dichromate gelatin, a photoresistive material, photopolymer, a photochromic material, a photodichromic material, plastic, a ferroelectric substance, a magneto-optical material, an electro-optical material, an
15 amorphous semiconductor, or a photorefractive material.

[Claim 13] A glasses-type display as claimed in claim 4,
wherein the hologram is dismountable from the spectacle lens.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

20 [0001]

[Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a glasses-type display, and particularly to a glasses-type display which enables an observer to observe, through a spectacle lens, a displayed image and an outside view simultaneously.

25

[Prior Art]

[0002]

As a wearable image display apparatus, there is, for example, a head-mounted display (HMD). Fig. 19 shows a conventional HMD disclosed in
30 Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. H4-34512. This HMD includes a

liquid crystal panel 101 held in a case 110 attached to a helmet 107, a light source 103 for emitting backlight, a concave lens 104a, and a convex lens 104b. And, to the case 110, a mirror 105 is fixed. Through a signal line 102, the liquid crystal panel 101 is connected to a CRT (not shown).

5 [0003]

In this construction, when image data is fed to the liquid crystal panel 101 from the CRT through the signal line 102, the displayed image on the liquid crystal panel 101 receiving backlight from the light source 103 becomes a light beam 108 that is enlarged by the concave lens 104a and the convex lens 104b, after being
10 reflected on the mirror 105, the light beam 108 becomes a light beam 106, and then enters an observer's eye 111. Thus, the observer's eye 111 can observe the image displayed on the liquid crystal panel 101 as a virtual image 109 at the point, for example, two meters ahead thereof. By using a half mirror instead of the mirror 105, a see-through function is provided and this makes it possible to observe the
15 displayed image and the outside view simultaneously.

[0004]

There are various HMDs of this type, for example, a display used in an aircraft for displaying flight information including its altitude and speed, and a display for use in a personal theater for displaying movies, TV games, and the like.
20 And such examples are described in:

Image Labo No. 1,60, published in 1995;

Optical Technology Contact Vol. 33 No. 1,5, published in 1995;

Optical Technology Contact Vol. 33 No. 1, 25, published in 1995; and

25 United States Patent No. 4,902,083

Among many, the HMD disclosed in United States Patent No. 4,902,083 is small in size and light in weight. However, most of the conventional HMDs have around 2 kg in their weight, and therefore they are not suited for use as portable
30 apparatuses.

[0005]

Figs. 20(a) to 20(c) show the HMDs presented during the "three-dimensional image conference" held in July 1995. Fig. 20(a) shows an HMD that is composed of a liquid crystal panel 101 mounted on a top face of a free curved prism 112 having a first and a second reflecting surface 113 and 114. An image displayed on the liquid crystal panel 101 enters an observer's eye 111 upon being reflected from the first and second reflecting surfaces 113 and 114. As shown in Fig. 20(b), if a half mirror is used as the reflecting surface 114 of the free curved prism 112, it becomes see-through and this makes it possible to observe the displayed image and the outside view simultaneously. However, a light beam 116 will undesirably travel upward. Fig. 20(c) shows an HMD solving the problem mentioned above, in which a second free curved prism 117 is incorporated in the free curved prism 112 shown in Figs. 20(a) and 20(b). As indicated by light beams 118a and 118b, this makes it possible to realize an HMD having a see-through function. In addition, this helps reduce the weight and the size of the display, and therefore it enables a user to wear it, for example, over a pair of eyeglasses.

[0006]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

However, in the conventional glasses-type displays, image display surfaces are disposed at distant from observer's eyes, and this requires an entrance pupil having a certain size. Therefore, there is a limitation in miniaturizing the displays and this makes it impossible to rid the observer of a feeling that he/she is wearing a foreign substance.

[0007]

An object of the present invention is to provide a glasses-type display which is miniaturized to the extent that a user is free from the feeling of wearing it.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

To achieve the above object, according to the present invention, a glasses-type display comprising: an image display means that is disposed in a

predetermined area of eyeglasses such as a spectacle lens or a rim, and that outputs a displayed image toward a predetermined region on the spectacle lens; and an optical means that permits an observer to observe the displayed image and the outside through the predetermined region of the spectacle lens.

5 [0009]

[Embodiments of the Invention]

Fig. 1 shows a glasses-type display of a first embodiment of the present invention, in which a spectacle lens 57a is fitted in a rim 7 having a pad 8. The spectacle lens 57a is provided with a liquid crystal panel 59 as an image
10 information source, and a hologram 58 as a see-through means that receives the image displayed on the liquid crystal panel 59 and that permits the person wearing the glasses to observe the image. The liquid crystal panel 59 is illuminated by backlight from behind thereof, but this is not shown in the figure. As an image information source, there are several displays such as an EL display, a plasma
15 display, and a display using a micro-variable mirror made by a micromachining method. Among all, a laser display in which light beams thereof are deflected by an AO-deflector is favorable. Not shown in the figure; however, between the hologram 58 and the outside, an electrochromic substance such as WO_3 , Al_2O_3 , CrO_3 , Ta_2O_5 , or ZrO_2 is provided in a form of a dielectric thin film or a solid
20 electrolyte. And the film is sandwiched by transparent electrodes (not shown). By being applied a voltage, the electrochromic element will turn from transparent to colored. The liquid crystal panel 59 and the hologram 58 are fitted also on the spectacle lens 57b, but not shown in the figure. And on an appropriate place of the rim 7, an audio input/output device is arranged for inputting the user's voice
25 and outputting the recorded sound.

[0010]

Fig. 2 illustrates the glasses-type display shown in Fig. 1 in more detail. The light beam emitted from the displayed image on the liquid crystal panel 59 travels in the direction $\theta_0 = 13^\circ$ relative to the X-axis (103° relative to the Z-axis),

then is turned its direction in the positive direction of the Z-axis by the hologram 58, and enters an observer's eye. In this case, a virtual image of the displayed image can be formed in a predetermined position in the negative direction of the Z-axis. As mentioned above, the angle formed between a line extending from the center of the liquid crystal panel 59 in the spectacle lens 57a to the center of the hologram 58 and the X-axis is assumed to be 13° . As shown in the figure, if it is assumed that $l_1 + l_2 = 25$ mm, the distance l_4 between the center of the liquid crystal panel 59 and the X-axis should be 5.8 mm. From the numerical relationship in the figure, it is defined that θ_1 be 10.9° and θ_2 be 16.2° . Hence, the angle of aperture α becomes 5.3° . The distance between the center of the liquid crystal panel 59 and that of the hologram 58 is 25.7 mm. As described latter, the size of the liquid crystal panel 59 is a 4 millimeters of square, and hence the angle of view ϕ becomes 9° . Therefore, if the hologram 58 functions as a lens element, it is possible to handle a paraxial ray.

15 [0011]

Fig. 3 shows the process for manufacturing the hologram 58 by applying a convergent wave and a divergent wave to a photographic dry plate 26. The beam exited from a laser 15, upon being turned its direction by a mirror 19, is split into two beams by a half mirror 17. Upon being turned its direction by the mirror 19, one of the split beams 18 is converted into a divergent wave by a magnifying lens 20. Then, the diameter of the beam is widened to the extent of the diameter of the aperture of the hologram, and is converted into a plane wave through a collimator lens 21. The beam 18 travels along the Z-axis, and, right in front of the dry plate 26, is converted into a convergent wave by a lens 22. Here, the focal distance of the convergent wave is assumed to be 25 mm. The other beam 23 is turned its direction by a mirror 24, and then travels in the direction inclined to the X-axis at 13° . And the beam 23 is converted into a divergent wave through a lens 25. The focal distance of the divergent wave is assumed to be 25 mm. The beam 18 and the beam 23 form interference fringes on the dry plate 26. The interference fringes formed on the dry plate 26 record a hologram after a developing step. If the image

information source is disposed apart from the hologram by the distance equal to the focal distance of the divergent wave, and the distance between the eyes and the glasses is determined to be equal to or shorter than the focal distance (equivalent to the focal distance of the convergent wave), it is possible to provide the hologram with a function similar to that of a loupe. Therefore, among the light beams exited from the image information source, only a first-ordered diffractive light beam is directed to the eye's direction through the hologram, and this permits observation of a virtual image of the displayed image in the negative direction of the Z-axis at the distance of distinct vision ($= -250$ mm). Here, the method for manufacturing a hologram by using a convergent and a divergent wave is explained; however, it is possible to manufacture a hologram by using a plane and a divergent wave.

[0012]

Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating the process in which the method for manufacturing a hologram as shown in Fig. 3 is applied to the spectacle lens 57a. On the spectacle lens 57a, the position corresponds to the position of the dry plate 26 in Fig. 3 is covered with a photosensitive material 52, and on the photosensitive material 52, the hologram 58 as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is formed.

[0013]

Fig. 5 shows a step in which the hologram 58 and the spectacle lens 57a are covered with a transparent protective coat 56 for protecting the hologram 58. After this step, the liquid crystal panel 59 is adhered to the end face of the spectacle lens 57a, and then is fitted into the rim 7. Here, it is possible to fill the space between the liquid crystal panel 59 and the end face of the spectacle lens 57a with liquid having a predetermined refractive index. Thereby, the light beam conveying the displayed image exited from the liquid crystal panel 59 can reach the hologram 58 without being affected by the end face of the spectacle lens 57a.

[0014]

Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating the relationship between the visibility of the outside and the grid interval of the interference fringes of the hologram 58.

[0015]

If a recording medium forms a volume hologram, the interval d of the interference fringes measured at right angle relative to the interference fringes surface and the spatial frequency f_s will satisfy the following condition.

$$d = \left| \frac{\lambda}{2 \sin\left(\frac{\theta_R - \theta_O}{2}\right)} \right| = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$d_R = \left| \frac{\lambda}{2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta_R - \theta_O}{2}\right)} \right|$$

[0016]

When an He-Ne laser having a wavelength of 632.8 nm is used and the coordinate system is set as shown in Fig. 6, θ_R becomes 103° and $\sin \theta_O$ becomes 0° . As a result, d_R in the X-axis direction becomes $0.539 \mu\text{m}$, and the spatial frequency f becomes 2424 lines/mm.

[0017]

A human eye does not have the resolving power to recognize the interference fringes on the spectacle lens, and this permits sufficient observation of the image information of the outside view. It is desirable that the resolution of the photosensitive material 52 needed to record the hologram 58 be grater than 2500 lines/mm. The light source used for recording the hologram is required to have high coherence, and therefore a laser is suited. However, it does not necessarily have to be coherent light, and a single color light source, for example, a bright line such as a mercury lamp or a xenon lamp can be used. As an example of a photosensitive material used for recording the hologram, a silver photographic dry plate can be cited. It is also possible to use dichromate gelatin, a photoresistive material, photopolymer, a photochromic material, a photodichromic material, plastics such as thermoplastic, a ferroelectric substance, a magneto-optical material, an electro-optical material, an amorphous semiconductor, or a photorefractive

material. Recording of the hologram can be performed not only in a static manner but also in a dynamic manner. In other words, by the use of electro-optical effect, it is possible to form a pattern of refractive indices by applying a voltage to a pattern of electrodes that is formed based on a CGH (computer graphics hologram interference fringes).

[0018]

Explained above is the case in which a glasses-type display having a see-through function is used. From now on, the case in which only the outside is observed with this glasses-type display will be explained. When the power supply is cut off, the liquid crystal panel 59 stops outputting a specific wavelength conveying a displayed image. Here, even if the screen of the liquid crystal panel 59 is colored, the exiting light travels in the direction of 0-ordered diffraction, and therefore a human eye will recognize only the information of the outside view.

[0019]

On the other hand, when a user observes only the displayed image, by applying a voltage to the electrochromic film disposed between the hologram 58 and the outside with the transparent electrodes sandwiching the film, it is possible to color the film in a dark color such as black. Here, the driving voltage is 3V, and the power supply is incorporated in the glasses.

[0020]

Next, several studies carried by the inventor of the present invention and the results will be explained in detail.

[0021]

Fig. 7 is a diagram illustrating the condition in which a human is observing a 15-inch of workstation or computer display 1 through the spectacle lens 57a. If the resolution is determined to be, for example, 1024×1280 spots, its aspect ratio (x, y) will be 4 : 5. Here, the distance d between the human pupil 2 and the display 1 is determined to be 60 cm. The diameter of a human pupil is 2 to 8 mm. If the size of the display 1 is determined to be 15 inches (37.5 cm across the corners), its longitudinal length becomes 23.4 cm and its horizontal length becomes

29.3 cm. If the diameter of a human pupil is assumed to be 5 mm, the angle of view ϕ in the X-axis direction will be around 23° , and the angle of view θ in the Y-axis direction will be around 27° .

[0022]

5 Fig. 8 is a diagram illustrating the relationship between a rotation center 4A of an observer's eyeball 4 and a spectacle lens 57a. The distance d_1 between the rotation center 4A of the observer's eyeball 4 and a pupil 2 falls within a range from 10 to 20 mm. When a human is wearing the glasses, the distance d_2 between the pupil 2 and the spectacle lens 57a is in a range from 8 to 22 mm. Therefore, the
 10 following equation will be fulfilled: $d_3 = d_1 + d_2 = 18$ to 42 mm. Here, the distance d_2 between the pupil 2 and the spectacle lens 57a is assumed to be around 15 mm. If the angles of view ϕ and θ are assumed to be fixed when a human observes the workstation, the size of a display 1A (Fig. 7) projected on the spectacle lens 57a should be around 11 mm in the longitudinal direction, and around 12 mm
 15 in the horizontal direction. Thus, on the spectacle lens 57a, the display 1 on the workstation falls in the area 1A having the size around 1 cm of square. If the display 1 functioning as an image information source falls in the area 1A on the spectacle lens 57a, the entrance pupil 2 for observing the displayed image can be small. Furthermore, a user can wear the glasses in a natural manner without being
 20 conscious thereto.

[0023]

Fig. 9 shows a pair of glasses corresponding to Fig. 1. The pair of glasses is composed of spectacle lenses 57a and 57b, a rim 7, and a pad 8. Fig. 10 shows a spectacle lens 57a corresponding to Fig. 2. Here, the Z-axis is taken along the
 25 optical axis, and the X-axis is taken along the perpendicular direction relative to the optical axis. It is determined that the distance l_6 between the horizontal surface (Z-axis) and the top of the spectacle lens 57a to be, for example, around 20 mm. It is also determined that the distance l_5 between the horizontal surface (Z-axis) and the bottom of the spectacle lens 57a to be 25 mm. If an Ostwald-type
 30 lens is used, the radius of curvature of the front surface of the spectacle lens 57a is

87.2 mm. Hence, the distance l_1 between the X-axis and the spectacle lens 57a in the lower portion of the spectacle lens 57a will become 3.7 mm. If it is determined that the aperture of the hologram 58 to be 10 mm (circle with a radius of 5 mm), the distance l_8 between the center of the hologram 58 and the center of the liquid crystal panel 59 to be 25 mm, the size of the liquid crystal panel to be 4 mm \times 4 mm, and the thickness of the spectacle lens 57a to be 5 mm, by setting the angle θ formed between the X-axis and the line extending from the center of the liquid crystal panel to the center of the hologram 58 to be 12.8° , it is possible to incorporate the liquid crystal panel 59 in the spectacle lens 57a.

[0024]

On the other hand, if it is desired to set the angle formed between the line extending from the center of the hologram 58 to the center of the liquid crystal panel 59 and the X-axis to be 12.8° or wider, it is recommended that the liquid crystal panel 59 is incorporated in a pad 8. In both cases, within the light beams exited from the liquid crystal panel 59, if the hologram 58 has a function as a lens element, 0-ordered diffractive light travels in the direction inclined to the X-axis at 13° , but first-ordered diffractive light is tuned its direction by the interference fringes on the hologram 58 and travels in the positive direction of the Z-axis, this permits forming a virtual image in the negative direction of the Z-axis where the image can be observed.

[0025]

Fig. 11 shows the principle of a loupe. As a loupe, a convex lens 30 whose focal distance is f is used, and an enlarged erected virtual image 33 of a small object 32 located toward the lens side from the front focal point F is observed by an observer's eye 4. The distances from the lens 30 to the object side focal point F and to the image side focal point are expressed as f and f' , the distances from the lens 30 to the object 32 and to the image 33 are expressed as s and s' , the heights of the object 32 and the image 33 are expressed as y and y' , and the distances from the lens 30 to the image 33 and from the lens 30 to the observer's eye 4 are expressed as e and D' ($= e - s'$). The paraxial image formation relationship will be given by

$$\frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s}$$

- 5 If the angle of view of the image 33 is expressed as ω' , the following formula holds:

$$\tan \omega' = \frac{y'}{D'} = \frac{y'}{f' - s'}$$

- 10 On the other hand, if the angle of view is expressed as ω when the object is observed directly without using the loupe at the distance of the distinct vision D (= 250 mm), the following formula holds:

$$\tan \omega = \frac{y}{D}$$

- 15 Hence, the angular magnification Γ will be given by

$$\Gamma = \frac{\tan \omega'}{\tan \omega} = \frac{y' D}{y D} = \frac{D(f' - s')}{f'(e - s')} = \frac{D \frac{f'}{s'} - 1}{f' \frac{e}{s'} - 1}$$

- 20 Here, it is determined that the image to be observed in a natural manner, for example, without straining the observer's eye 4. The distance from the lens 30 to the observer's eye 4 is determined to be substantially equal to the distance from the lens 30 to the image side of focal point F' . The refractive power of the observer's eye 4 is infinitely adjusted, and therefore if the following equations are substituted in the formula defining the angular magnification Γ : $D' = -\infty$, $s' = -\infty$, and $D =$

250 mm, the following equation holds:

$$\Gamma = \frac{250}{f'}$$

5 wherein the formula $s = -f'$ is fulfilled, and therefore this corresponds to the case in which the object 32 is disposed on the front side focal point F of the convex lens 30. For example, if it is determined that $f = 25 \text{ mm}$ ($= f'$), the angular magnification Γ becomes 10. It is meaningless to convert this number directly to the longitudinal magnification. The number 10 means that the resolution at the
10 distance of the distinct vision becomes from 1 mm to 0.1 mm, in other words, the resolving power is strengthened by 10 times. Even if the distance between the convex lens 30 and the observer's eye 4 is shorter than that between the convex lens 30 and the image side focal point F', owing to the power of the eye for adjusting its refractive power, it is possible to observe the virtual image 33 in the
15 same manner.

[0026]

The spatial frequency f recognizable by a human eye depends on the luminance, the pupil diameter, and others. If an observer's eye is narrowed, a focal point is made to be more distant, or a pupil diameter is made to be longer, the
20 range of the spatial frequency recognizable by a human eye becomes wide. According to "Optical Technology Handbook," by Hiroshi Kubota, by Asakura Shoten, p744, "the spatial frequency f recognizable by a human eye has its peak at 15 lines/mm." Also, according to "Optics. Science Library Physics=9," by Kazumi

Murata, by Science, p211, "the MTF including visual sense has a band pass filter's character having its peak around 0.05 lines/minute, and its cut-off frequency is around 1 line/minute." Based on this, the cut-off frequency at the distance of the distinct vision (250 mm) is calculated to be 14 lines /mm. Hence, the minimum

5 interval recognizable by a human eye is 67 μ m.

[0027]

Here, the minimum dots recognizable by a human eye is assumed to be 14 spots/mm. Since the angular magnification is 10, by using a loupe, the minimum recognizable dots becomes 140 spots/mm. If a display such as the above-
10 mentioned liquid crystal panel 59 meets the VGA's standard (640×480 spots), the size thereof becomes 4.6 mm \times 3.4 mm. In this case, the size of spot is around 7 μ m, and if resolution of this extent is needed, it is possible to display a two-dimensional image by scanning a laser.

[0028]

15 Fig. 12(a) shows the condition of a wave surface when a point is recorded on a hologram. The hologram 58 is a photograph recording the interference fringes occurring between the wave surface of a light beam reflected by an object and a plane wave that is called as a reference wave 36 (or light emitted from a point light source). Light exited from an object point 35 has a wave surface comprising
20 concentric circles, and forms interference fringes on the hologram 58 by interfering with the reference wave 36 of the plane wave that is applied thereto obliquely from upward.

[0029]

Fig. 12(b) illustrates reproduction of an image. The hologram 58 is
25 illuminated by reference light 38 having the same plane wave of the reference light 36 used for recording a point on the hologram 58. The angle of diffraction depends on the interval between the recorded interference fringes. When the directions in which the diffracted light beams travel are traced, it seems as if the light beams were emitted from a point 39 corresponding to the object point 35

be three-dimensionally reproduced by being resolved into each object point. By the use of this imaging effect, it is possible to use the hologram 58 as a lens element.

[0030]

Figs. 13(a) and 13(b) also illustrate the manufacturing process of the
5 hologram 58 and its reproduction step. At Fig. 13(a), as a wave surface of object light, an emissive spherical wave surface 40 emitted from a point light source 40a is used, and, as reference light, a spherical wave surface 41 converging on a point 41a is used for manufacturing the hologram 58. At Fig. 13(b), an object 43 is placed
10 near an object point light source 43a, and, when single color light 44 illuminates the object 43, a real image 45 of the object 43 is formed near a reference light source 45a. This image formation relationship can be dealt with the same manner as a geometrical optics in a decentered optical system connecting a middle point between a divergent wave and a convergent wave with a center of a hologram.

[0031]

15 Fig. 14 shows a glasses-type display of a second embodiment of the present invention. In the first embodiment, the liquid crystal panel 59 is mounted on the spectacle lenses 57a and 57b; however, a liquid crystal panel 59 is buried in a pad 8 of a rim 7 in the second embodiment. In other respect, the construction here is the same as the first embodiment. The hologram 58 and the liquid crystal panel
20 59 are covered with an unillustrated protective film.

[0032]

Fig. 15 shows the manufacturing process of the hologram 58 which is common to Fig. 4, and therefore the overlapping explanation is omitted here. However, the photo sensitive material 52 is applied to the opposite side of the lens
25 57a, here.

[0033]

Fig. 16 shows a glasses-type display of a third embodiment of the present invention. This glasses-type display is composed of a laser light source 73 mounted on a spectacle lens 57a, a deflector 72 using an acoustooptic (AO) element,
30 a reflecting mirror 75 using one surface of the spectacle lens 57a, a fluorescent

a reflecting mirror 75 using one surface of the spectacle lens 57a, a fluorescent screen 74 (or an ordinary screen) displaying an image by receiving a laser beam, and a hologram 58. These elements may be fitted on the other spectacle lens (not shown). The optical path length between the laser light source 73 and the
5 fluorescent screen 74 is around 12 cm, and if TeO_2 is used as the deflector 72, a deflection angle of 2° is obtained, and hence the resolving point becomes 1600 lines. If the deflector 72 is two-dimensional, the size of the fluorescent screen 74 becomes $41 \text{ mm} \times 41 \text{ mm}$, and hence its resolution becomes 1600×1600 .

[0034]

10 In the above construction, a laser beam modulated in accordance with an image signal is emitted from the laser light source 73, then is deflected by sound energy generated in accordance with a controlling voltage applied to the deflector 72, and scans the fluorescent screen 74 after being reflected from the reflecting mirror 75. The light beams from the displayed image on the fluorescent screen 74
15 are received by the hologram 58, and, as described in the first and second embodiments, are observed by an eye of a user wearing the glasses-type display. According to one finding, it is possible to offer a displayed image that meets as high SVGA specification as that of a SUN's workstation.

[0035]

20 Figs. 17(a) to 17(c) show a glasses-type display of a fourth embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 17(a) shows an attachment 75 incorporating a hologram 58, and if this attachment is attached to a spectacle lens 57a having a degree (corrective lens) that is shown in Fig. 17(b), it is possible to obtain a spectacle lens 57a having a hologram 58 as shown in Fig. 17(c). If this is fitted to a rim (not shown) having an
25 image information source such as a liquid crystal display, it is possible to obtain a glasses-type display as explained earlier.

[0036]

Fig. 18 shows a glasses-type display of a fifth embodiment of the present invention. In this figure, such elements as are found also in Fig. 16 are identified
30 with the same reference symbols, and thus overlapping explanation will be omitted.

variable focal lens 82 is obtained by forming a thin film (not shown) having an electro-optical effect (EO) on the spectacle lens 57a, and by forming transparent electrodes 82a arranged concentrically. By selectively applying a voltage to the electrodes 82a arranged concentrically, it is possible to obtain a variable focal effect
 5 using the EO effect. This makes it possible to offer a glasses-type display serving both as glasses for myopia and for presbyopia which requires no manufacturing process applied to ordinary eye glasses.

[0037]

[Advantages of the Invention]

10 As described above, a glasses-type display according to the present invention can be incorporated in glasses by making the constituent units satisfactorily compact. Thereby, the user can wear the display without a feeling of wearing a foreign substance. This glasses-type display can be used as a display for a computer, a prompter, a head-up display used in vehicles or airplanes, a head-
 15 mounted display, or the like.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

- | | | |
|----|----------|--|
| | [Fig. 1] | A diagram illustrating a first embodiment of the present invention. |
| 20 | [Fig. 2] | An enlarged fragmentary view of Fig. 1. |
| | [Fig. 3] | A diagram illustrating the general manufacturing process of holograms. |
| | [Fig. 4] | A diagram illustrating the manufacturing process of a hologram used in the first embodiment. |
| 25 | [Fig. 5] | A diagram illustrating a variant example of the first embodiment. |
| | [Fig. 6] | A diagram illustrating the relationship between the visibility of outside and the grid interval of interference fringes of a hologram. |
| 30 | [Fig. 7] | A diagram illustrating the angles when an observer observes a display. |

[Fig. 8] A diagram illustrating the relationship between a spectacle lens and an observer's eyeball.

[Fig. 9] A diagram illustrating a pair of glasses corresponding to Fig. 1.

5 [Fig. 10] A diagram illustrating a pair of glasses corresponding to Fig. 2.

[Fig. 11] A diagram illustrating the principle of a loupe.

[Fig. 12(a)] A diagram illustrating the condition of a wave surface while recording a point on a hologram.

10 [Fig. 12(b)] A diagram illustrating image reproduction performed by a hologram.

[Fig. 13(a)] A diagram illustrating the manufacturing process of holograms.

[Fig. 13(b)] A diagram illustrating image reproduction performed by a hologram.

15 [Fig. 14] A diagram illustrating a second embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 15] A diagram illustrating the manufacturing process of a hologram used in the second embodiment.

[Fig. 16] A diagram illustrating a third embodiment of the present invention.

20 [Fig. 17a] A diagram illustrating a hologram used in a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 17b] A diagram illustrating a spectacle lens used in the fourth embodiment.

[Fig. 17c] A diagram illustrating the fourth embodiment.

25 [Fig. 18] A diagram illustrating a fifth embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 19] A diagram illustrating a conventional HMD.

[Fig. 20a] A diagram illustrating a conventional locking-type HMD.

[Fig. 20b] A diagram illustrating a conventional see-through-type HMD.

30 [Fig. 20c] A diagram illustrating a conventional see-through-type HMD.

[Reference Numerals]

	1	Display
	2	Pupil
	3	Eyeball
5	7	Rim
	8	Pad
	15	Laser
	16, 19, 24	Mirrors
	17	Half Mirror
10	18, 23	Beams
	20, 22, 25	Lenses
	21	Collimator Lens
	26	Dry Plate
	30	Convex Lens
15	32	Object
	33	Erected Virtual Image
	34	Object Point
	36, 38	Reference Waves
	40	Emissive Spherical Wave Surface
20	40a	Point Light Source
	41	Spherical Wave Surface
	43	Object
	44	Monochromatic Light
	45	Actual Image
25	45a	Reference Light Source
	56	Protective Coat
	57a, 57b	Spectacle lenses
	58	Hologram
	59	Liquid Crystal Panel
30	72	Deflector

	73	Laser Light Source
	74	Fluorescence Screen
	75	Reflecting Mirror
	82	Variable Focal Lens
5	82a	Transparent Electrode
	101	Liquid Crystal Panel
	102	Signal Line
	103	Light Source for Backlight
	104a	Concave Lens
10	104b	Convex Lens
	105	Mirror
	106, 108, 116	Light Beams
	109	Virtual Image
	110	Case
15	112, 117	Free Curved Prisms
	113, 114	Reflecting Surfaces
	118a, 118b	Light Beams